

Alles, despite the landing of troops in Salonica, are preparing for more energetic operations against Turkey in the hope of smashing her before Germanic assistance arrives and that Italy may take part in this operations.

There still are three months of good weather ahead for any new move against the Dardanelles or for operations in other parts of the Aegean district, while the Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas are expected to force matters in the Caucasus and the British to push along to Bagdad.

Sofia (via Amsterdam and London), Oct. 8.—The railroad running between M. Stapha Pacha, a town of Thrace, northwest of Adrianople, and the Bulgarian port of Dedeshtchik, in the Aegean Sea, was taken over today by the Bulgarian staff. Some forty miles of this railroad runs through Turkish territory.

Milan (via Paris), Oct. 8.—In reply to protests filed by the German and Austrian ministers against obstacles being placed in the way of shipping goods to Bulgaria, the Rumanian government replied, according to a Bucharest dispatch printed here, that it would take every means to prevent contraband of war from passing over Rumanian territory, but would place no difficulties in the way of the transit of other goods to Bulgaria.

## Relief in German Victory Determined Bulgar Action

Berlin, Oct. 8 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asserts that the Bulgarian government has issued a manifesto to the nation announcing its decision to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers. This manifesto, as quoted from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" by the Overseas News Agency, states that Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not ally herself with Germany and her allies.

The manifesto, as given out by the news agency, is in part as follows:

"The Central Powers have promised us parts of Serbia, creating an Austro-Bulgarian border line, which is absolutely necessary for Bulgaria's independence of the Serbians."

"We do not believe in the promises of the Quadruple Entente. Italy, one of the Allies, treacherously broke her treaty of thirty-three years. We believe in Germany, which is fighting the whole world to fulfill her treaty with Austria."

"In the beginning none could foresee how events would develop and which side would be victorious. If the government had resolved to participate in the great war it might have committed the fault of joining the losing side and thus jeopardized the existence of the present Bulgarian empire. Neutrality has enabled us to bring the military material and preparedness of our army to such a pitch as never before has been reached."

"Bulgaria must fight at the victor's side. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians are victorious on all fronts. Russia soon will have collapsed entirely. Then will come the turn of France, Italy and Serbia. Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not fight on the side of the Central Powers, which offer the only possibility of realizing her desire for union of all the Bulgarian peoples."

The news agency says further: "The manifesto to the people, which is not only a historical document but contains valuable material in regard to Bulgarian politics and economics, states that Russia is fighting for Constantinople and the Dardanelles, Great Britain to destroy Germany's competition, France for Alsace and Lorraine and the other Allies to rob foreign countries. The Central Powers are fighting to defend property and assure peaceful progress."

"The loyal neutrality maintained by Bulgaria has been advantageous up to the present time, the manifesto says, and it is only now that military and economic preparations have been completed."

"The manifesto states that Serbia, the worst enemy of Bulgaria, has pressed the matter of Macedonia in the most barbarous manner, the male population being compelled to die for Serbia's cause, the women being outraged and the rivers running red with blood."

The manifesto defends the decision of King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslawoff to join the Central Powers, and quotes figures to show that the trade interests and economic life of Bulgaria

are inseparably bound up with Turkey, Germany and Austria. It fills seven columns in the newspapers.

## Germany Realizes Greece's Emergency

London, Oct. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the "Frankfurter Zeitung" as follows: "The Greek government, even under new men, will not be able to oppose the illegal act in Salonica otherwise than by formal protest. The Greek authorities which Germany made to Athens does not ignore the difficult situation of Greece, but, at the same time, a warning that silent suffering of further encroachments by the Entente Powers on the sovereign right of Greece would be a breach of neutrality on the part of Greece herself. Any favor of the Entente's military preparations at Salonica by the Greek authorities would undoubtedly constitute a transgression of the limits which can be considered reasonable in view of Greece's emergency."

"Premier Zaimis of Greece informed British, French, Russian and Italian ministers who visited him today that he could not define the government's policy until after a meeting of the cabinet," said a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

It is understood that the government narrows following a purely Hellenic policy, without leaning either way, and that it will not abandon armed neutrality unless high national interests compel it to take such a step.

Berlin, Oct. 8 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. Y.).—The German government has lodged a protest in Athens against the landing of troops on Greek territory by the Entente Powers, says the Overseas News Agency.

The protest of Greece has not been received.

"Berlin newspapers, discussing the ultimatum to Bulgaria and the violation of Greece's neutrality, point out that the Entente Powers concerned in these actions are the same nations which advanced as their reasons for entering the war their purpose to fight for freedom, justice and the protection of the independence of small nations."

Yet these same powers demand from Bulgaria action incompatible with the sovereign rights of an independent state. Thus they show their real motives, abandoning all principles as their own interests make this necessary."

"In this connection the newspapers recall the British agitation against Germany for the invasion of Belgium. This case, however, was altogether different from that of Greece. Germany's very existence was then endangered, while violation of Greek neutrality merely means for Great Britain and France advancement of the economic interests. The purpose of this breach of international law is to encourage Serbia to sacrifice herself on the altar of the interests of the Entente Powers in order that she may obstruct the way of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians to Constantinople after the failure of the Dardanelles action."

Paris, Oct. 8.—The supporters of former Premier Venizelos, who constitute a majority of the Greek Chamber, it has been learned on high authority, says a Havas dispatch from Athens, will not approve the new Ministry, so that added complications may be avoided at a critical period. Overthrow of the Zaimis Cabinet would involve the dissolution of the Chamber, which is considered extremely hazardous, as the Greek constitution does not permit a date for elections during mobilization of the army.

What purport to be details of the historic interview between King Constantine and Premier Venizelos which resulted in the latter's resignation are printed in the Greek journal "Kairo."

After agreeing to mobilization as a precaution involving no change of policy, the King asked the Premier what was the object of the concentration of such a strong army on the Macedonian frontier. M. Venizelos answered that the object was twofold—first, to defend the country, and second, to go to the aid of Serbia in case she were attacked by Bulgaria.

The King then remarked that he agreed with Venizelos so far as defending the country was concerned, but could not see that Greece was called upon to help Serbia. The Premier called the obligations imposed upon Greece by her treaty of alliance, but Constantine retorted that when Greece asked Serbia's aid against Turkey in May, 1914, it was refused.

To further arguments on the part of M. Venizelos the King replied that the Premier was contradicting himself, for when the allied powers asked Greece to assist Serbia at the time of the Austro attack M. Venizelos made a promise of such assistance conditional upon the armed co-operation of Rumania and the benevolent neutrality of Bulgaria. These conditions not having been pledged, the King pointed out, he refused to join Serbia at a time when the Austrian forces arrayed against her did not exceed 150,000 and Bulgaria was not hostile.

"But today," added the King, "the Austro-Germans are a half million, to whom must be added 300,000 Bulgarians, and the retreat of the Russians prevents the Rumanians from doing anything for Serbia."

Serbia, he believed, says the Nish correspondent of "Le Matin," that Greece will not abandon her ally, and that the differences between King Constantine and M. Venizelos can be smoothed over. It is maintained that the interests of Greece are quite as much at stake as Serbia, as both are equally threatened. Attention is called also to the fact that Austria hitherto has claimed rights to the port of Salonica.

Sofia's Reply to Petrograd "Bold to Verge of Insolence"

Petrograd (via London), Oct. 8.—Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum was transmitted in the Bulgarian language, notwithstanding the fact that Russian is the traditional tongue in intercourse among the Slavic countries. The message was guarded in transmission that the Foreign Office has not been able accurately to reconstruct the text, although extraordinary efforts have been made and the message has been repeated by sending points.

The message is described here as "bold to the verge of insolence." In substance, Bulgaria denies German offers are on the staff of the Bulgarian army, but says that if they are present that fact concerns only Bulgaria, which reserves the right to invite whomsoever it likes. Regarding acceptance of financial assistance from Germany, Bulgaria maintains the right to make loans wherever it pleases. As to the demand that relations be broken with the "enemies of Slavdom," the Bulgarian government asserts it is its privilege to choose friends to suit itself and join with any group it prefers.

The general tenor of the reply is such as to indicate that the Bulgarian government has no objection to the withdrawal from Sofia of such foreign diplomats as disapprove its conduct. The Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, Michael Madjaroff, has not asked for or received his passports.

BATTLE OFF PHILIPPINES Two Vessels Chase and Fire on Third in Neutral Zone.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Manila, Oct. 8.—The Governor of Palawan notified Governor General Harrison on Wednesday of an engagement between unidentified ships off Culion, on Calamian Island. Two vessels chased and fired on a third in the neutral zone. The navy authorities are investigating.

## JOFFRE'S GUNS SWEEP RAILWAY; BLOCK SUPPLIES

French Take Strong Work and Trenches in Champagne.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACK ON LOOS

Germans Maintain Heavy Fire Along Front and Allies Make Answer.

London, Oct. 8.—While the German artillery maintains a constant fire on the advanced positions the French have won in Champagne, Joffre's forces are straightening the salients in their line before attempting a new thrust at the Bazancourt-Challerange railway.

Covered by the bombardment of their heavy guns, the French today charged the German positions southeast of Tahure, where the foe's line forms a wedge into the French front running from the Butte de Tahure to the Maisons de Champagne, north of Massiges.

The assault won a foothold in the fortified work known as "Le Trapeze," and carried several trenches and two blockhouses in front of the enemy's second line of defense in this sector. With these works won the artillery once more resumed its pounding.

Joffre's guns, placed on hills within two miles of the road, are raking the German supply railway with shell. Wounded soldiers arriving from the front are being taken to the rear by the German rear formations, spraying the bringing up of reinforcements and supplies.

According to these reports, the fire so dominated the German front that German prisoners captured recently had not eaten in forty-eight hours and had no cartridges in their pouches. The foe, they say, cannot launch a counter-offensive for a long time.

Tells of intense artillery fire by the enemy, and of continued attacks, which were repulsed. East of the Navarin farm, which is directly west of the German claim to have cleared a trench section occupied by the foe in the recent fighting. South of St. Marie-a-Py, on the railway, the French were also thrown back from an advanced position.

In the Artois sector, the Germans are counter-attacking fiercely. After heavy bombardment this morning, the Germans attempted a violent attack against Loos, held by the British, and its northern and southern approaches. This attack, says Paris, was completely repulsed, and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Along the rest of the front, cannonading continues. The artillery fire has been particularly intense north of Arras, where the Germans are attempting to win back Souchez and Hill 150, commanding the railway to Lens. Near Roye and north of the Aisne, heavy shelling is maintained on both sides.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The communication issued at Paris this afternoon said: "The cannonading continued last night, both sides taking part, to the north of Arras, in the direction of Souchez and its environs, as well as in the sector of La Folle and near Hill No. 140."

There also was considerable activity on the part of the artillery of the enemy, together with answering fire from our guns, in the region of Roye and to the north of the River Aisne, in the direction of Tracy le Val, and at the Forest of St. Maré."

In the Champagne district the Germans violently bombarded our positions between the roads running from St. Hilaire to St. Souplet and from Souain to Somme-Py. Our batteries everywhere replied to this fire with great energy."

Active fighting took place in the connecting trenches to the southeast of Tahure, in the direction of the Butte de Massin.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse one of the French mines, in the Forest of Malancourt, shattered some sapping works of the enemy.

The night passed in relative quiet, the remainder of the front being held by our troops.

The statement issued to-night said: "After an intense bombardment with shells of various calibre the Germans attempted today a violent attack against Loos and its northern and southern approaches. This attack was completely repulsed and the attackers suffered heavy losses."

In Champagne we have made new and perceptible progress to the southeast of Tahure. We have gained a foothold in the fortified work of "Le Trapeze," and captured several trenches and two blockhouses included in the salient still held by the enemy in front of his second line of defense."

More than 200 prisoners, a bomb thrower and some machine guns were captured by us.

Artillery actions have taken place on both sides in the western Argonne, in the wood of St. Pretre, in the Vosges, at Braunsdorf, and on the approaches to Sondernach.

The Belgian official communication said: "The night and the day were quiet. Our front to the south of the ferryman's house was submitted to a rather violent shelling by means of bombs."

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by the Berlin War Office said: "After fruitless attempts on October 5 and 6 made by the French to penetrate our line in the Champagne, they retired yesterday to the Champagne."

The trench section to the east of Navarin farm, which the French still held, was cleared in the morning of the enemy by counter attacks. Some prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands. Toward evening the enemy artillery fire again grew intense."

Passports for Bulgar Envoy.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The Bulgarian Minister's passports were handed to him today by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## "SIX O'CLOCKERS," WAR'S NEWEST LONDON LABEL

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 8.—The war's tremendous effect on London is illustrated in no better way than by its effect on night life. Government officials, who must work under great pressure, are called "six o'clockers," because they arise at that hour, instead of at seven or eight, as in the past. But this habit is fast becoming general throughout the city and country.

Zeppelins had a lot to do with altering the conditions of the general public, as home is now the best place at night. It is getting to be the custom to retire at 10 o'clock, or soon after, and arise at 6.

Among the prominent "six o'clockers" are Sir Hiram Maxim, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Herbert Tree and Sir Alexander Henderson, chairman of the Great Central Railway.

tense. During the night there were infantry attacks at certain points. All were repulsed.

During our successful advance against an advanced enemy position to the south of St. Marie-a-Py we captured six officers and 250 men.

To the east of the Argonne, near Malancourt, we destroyed several enemy mine positions by explosions.

BUCHAREST ANTI-GERMAN

Mobs Demonstrate Before Legations of Central Powers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Budapest, Sept. 29 (by courier to "The Morning Post," London).—Hostile demonstrations have been going on for some days in Bucharest against the central powers and Bulgaria. Reports agree in describing them as most violent and riotous in character. A Russian mob marched to the Austrian and German legations, burned pro-German newspapers before these, and smashed the windows of buildings inhabited by pro-German politicians.

The police have proved unable to control the situation and the German and Austrian as well as the Bulgarian legations are under guard.

The mob has been violent every night since the Bulgarian mobilization was announced.

Passports for Bulgar Envoy.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The Bulgarian Minister's passports were handed to him today by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## KING DEPLORES GREEK EMIGRATION TO U. S.

Constantine Says His People Lose by Leaving Country.

Athens, Sept. 10.—King Constantine of Greece, in an interview granted to the Associated Press correspondent at the summer residence of the royal family, at Tatol, today, declared that the problem of Greek emigration to the United States was a very serious one for his country.

"I cannot believe," the King declared, "that the emigration of my people to America is, or has been, an unmixed good for Greece or for the Greeks who have left their native land. Greece is not overpopulated. There is plenty of room here for the population to spread out and develop the land for many years, without being in any wise crowded. On the other hand, in going to America the emigrant Greek runs very considerable risks over which he himself has little or no control."

"Just the other day a transatlantic Greek liner brought back to Greece more than a thousand Greeks who had embarked in New York. This is happening constantly these days. On account of the war, industrial conditions in the United States would seem to be inferior to industrial conditions in Greece. At home the Greek finds that he is proportionately more prosperous than in America. But he has lost something in making the double voyage. He has lost the cost of the venture in actual outlay of money and he has lost two or three years in the continuity of his employment."

"The loss is a serious one. It reveals a serious problem. This matter of Greek emigration to the United States is a problem which we must handle for the future of Greece."

GERMANS JAIL DELCASSE

Son of French Minister Imprisoned for Year in Fortress.

Berlin, Oct. 8 (By wireless to Tuckerton, N. Y.).—"Lieutenant Jacques Delcasse, son of the French Foreign Minister," says the Overseas News Agency, "has been sentenced to detention for one year in the fortress for having spoken abusive words of Germany and declined to obey orders."

"A soldier in the Tyrol reports that it will be necessary to revise geographical statistics of the Alps, since at least a foot have been cut off the top of Monte Viola by Austrian artillery."

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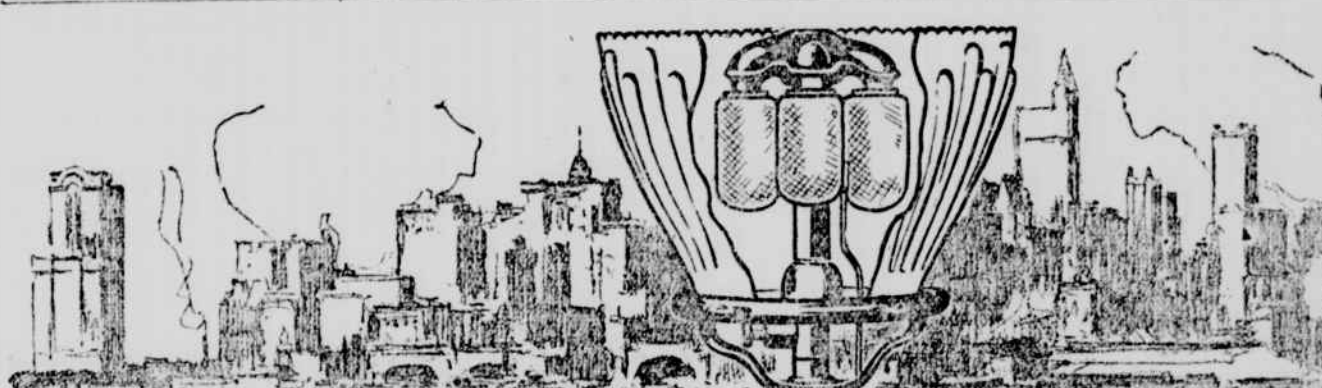
DANES DEPLORE ATROCITIES

Denounce Massacre of Armenians and Demand Protest to Turkey.

Copenhagen, Oct. 8.—Revelations regarding Armenian atrocities, made this week in the British Parliament, are the subject of outspoken editorial comment here. The "Politiken" says: "Turkey attempted no less a task than the destruction of the whole Armenian people. The heartless and greedy horrors which these deeds reveal are without parallel in the history of the world."

"One would have thought," says the "Vorland," "that Germany would have been glad to have done something in this matter, if only in the hope of obliterating in part the world's memory of Belgium. European Christians who with any justification can be accused of having some responsibility for these gruesome events will find their culture held in slight esteem."

The "Berlingske Tidende" declares, "what has happened surpasses anything ever heard of before." All the papers ask what degree of firmness the United States will exert in the enforcement of its protest, and they unite in urging that all neutral states join in vigorous representations to Turkey.



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